



Topic Variations and Religious Character Values in Student Scientific Writing

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Abstract. This study aims to analyze: (1) variations of topics in scientific writing of class XI students of Madrasah Aliyah (MA) Nurul Islam Tengaran and (2) the value of religious character in scientific writing of Class XI students of MA Nurul Islam Tengaran. This research is a type of qualitative research using descriptive methods. The data in this study are in the form of sentences and paragraphs contained in students' scientific writings that contain religious character values. The source of the data in this research is the scientific writing of class XI students at MA Nurul Islam Tengaran in 2021. The data collection technique used in this study is the observing and note-taking technique. Data validation in this study used theoretical triangulation techniques. The data analysis technique used in this study is the referential equivalent method with the basic technique of sorting out determining elements (PUP). The results of this study show the following, (1) found 7 variations of topics in 27 scientific writings of students, namely topics of education, social, economics, health, religion, natural knowledge, and civilization and, (2) found 5 values of religious character, namely religious moral values, personal morals, morals to humans, morals to nature, and national morals.

Keywords: scientific paper · religious character values · topic variations

1 Introduction

Religious values are used by humans as a guide to regulate all aspects of life based on their religion and beliefs. Human life and everything in it is regulated using religious values that come from religion that comes from God [1]. Religious value is a concept of life that is religious in nature or a religious concept that is embodied in a bond or relationship that is used as a guide to regulate human relationships with their God [2]. In addition to the human relationship with God, religious values are also related to other values, such as cultural values and social values. Religious values have a very close relationship with life in the afterlife which is mysterious and cannot be reached by human senses.

Religious character values are the foundation of education at MA Nurul Islam Tengaran because MA Nurul Islam Tengaran is an Islamic religion-based school that applies a boarding school or Islamic boarding school model. Thus, for twenty-four hours students are in an environment that applies religious values and avoids promiscuity. MA

Nurul Islam Tengaran is an educational institution that integrates aspects of *ruhiyah*, *fikriyah*, and *jasadiyah* in teaching and learning activities that aim to form leaders who have good morals.

Religious character values are also found in the Independent Curriculum on the Pancasila Student Profile, namely the first dimension, the dimension of faith, piety to God Almighty, and noble character. The Pancasila student profile aims to educate Indonesian students to become students who are competent, have character, and behave according to Pancasila values. Students who believe and fear God Almighty and have a noble character are students who have morals in relation to God Almighty. Students are able to understand religious teachings and beliefs and can apply their religious understanding in everyday life [3]. Religious values contained within the framework of the concept of elements of faith and piety to God Almighty and have noble character are in line with what has been developed in strengthening character education which includes: individual relationships with God (*hablum minallah*), individual relationships with fellow human beings (*hablum minanas*), and the individual's relationship with the universe (*hablum minal'alam*). There are five elements of the character of faith and piety to God Almighty and noble character which include: (a) religious character, (b) personal character, (c) character towards humans, (d) character towards nature, and (e) national character. [4]. The religious character values possessed by MA Nurul Islam Tengaran students are contained in students' scientific writings.

Scientific writing is one of the writing subjects taught in class XI in the second semester. Scientific writing is no stranger to MA students because in several Madrasahs nationally they have held a scientific work competition called the Madrasah Science Competition. Scientific work is the result of scientific thought in a particular scientific discipline which is arranged systematically, scientifically, logically, correctly, responsibly, and uses good and correct language [5]. Scientific work is a work that contains and examines a particular problem using scientific principles [6].

Based on the opinions of the experts above, it can be concluded that scientific writing is a work of scientific thought that examines a particular problem based on certain scientific disciplines which is arranged systematically using scientific principles.

Scientific writing is divided into several types which include: (1) papers, (2) scientific articles, (3) final reports, (4) publication manuscripts, and (5) research reports [6]. Nasucha, et al. divides the types of scientific work into several types, namely: (1) papers, (2) theses (*skripsi*), (3) theses (*tesis*), (4) dissertations, and (5) research proposals [5].

Learning to write scientific papers starts with students reading scientific papers. Furthermore, students identify the information, purpose, and essence of scientific writing. Then, students design information, goals, and the essence of scientific writing. Writing scientific papers is done in groups, each group consisting of two to three students. Students are given an explanation of the systematics of writing scientific papers.

Based on the systematic writing of scientific writing, class XI students of MA Nurul Islam Tengaran are included in the type of scientific writing in the form of papers. Papers are scientific works whose discussion is based on data obtained from the field, these papers are empirical and objective. Papers are the shortest form of scientific work with a total of 15–25 pages. The paper consists of 3 parts, namely, the first, the initial part which consists of a cover page, table of contents, and a list of tables or figures (if

any), second, the main part in the form of content or material to be discussed in the paper which includes: background the back of the paper, the formulation of the problem, the purpose of writing the paper, the discussion, conclusions and suggestions, and third, the final part which consists of a list of references and attachments [5].

Writing scientific papers requires topics or problems that need to be discussed. Learning to write in scientific papers in class XI MA Nurul Islam Tenggara in 2021, educators apply differentiated learning. Differentiated learning is learning that facilitates all the differences that students have openly with the needs that will be achieved by students.

The diversity of students in learning requires learning activities to be carried out in various ways so that students can understand new information easily. These various methods aim to allow students to get content, be able to process, build, or reason with ideas, and develop learning products and evaluation measures so that all students with different backgrounds and diverse abilities can learn effectively [7]. Differentiated learning is learning that accommodates, serves, and recognizes the diversity of students in learning according to the readiness, interests, and learning preferences of students [8].

Educators in learning scientific writing do not determine topics or themes in writing scientific papers. This means that educators give freedom to students to explore students' creative ideas. Thus, there is a variation of the topic in writing scientific papers by students. Students in writing scientific papers are based on phenomena or events that occur in the environment around students. The topic chosen by students is an illustration of students' thoughts about events, phenomena, and incidents that are of concern to students.

Topic is the subject of discussion or thought. Before starting writing activities, the researcher first determines the topic [5]. Topic is a big and general theme that will be discussed in a scientific paper. In order for the topic to function as a reference boundary, the writer needs to know the big topic and the special topic because in the big topic there are sub-topics that can be detailed [9].

There are several things that need to be considered in determining the topic, namely (1) having clear and specific boundaries, (2) having adequate references, and (3) the novelty of previous references. Having clear and specific boundaries is used to facilitate writing. The choice of topic should not be too general. In addition, in choosing a topic, you must refer to the theme of the writing. Clear and specific boundaries can make it easier for the writer to make initial observations.

In determining the topic of a scientific paper, it is necessary to have adequate references in order to find novelty in writing, so it is necessary to ensure that the reference will be used first. This step is carried out before the author determines the title of the article on that specific topic. The novelty that will be carried out relates to the quality and quantity in using previous references [9].

In this study, topic variations were classified based on the problems studied by students. Problems that can be researched refer to all objects, events or occurrences, phenomena, natural events, economic, social, cultural, political, educational, occupational issues, and so on [10].

The research on topic variations is in line with the research conducted by Nugroho, namely that there were variations in topics in the research of librarians at the University of Indonesia, ITB, and Universitas Brawijaya. The variety of topics found by Nugroho

includes knowledge, services, education, and information systems in library science [11]. The variation of this topic is the difference in this study because the variation of the topic focuses on library science. Similar findings were also made by Irfa, Adiwijaya, and Mubarak who classified topic variations in Indonesian-language news [12]. However, in this study there were differences with this study, namely in the method of classifying variations of the topics used. Irfa, et al. classifying topic variations using the K-Nearest Neighbor method.

Research on religious character values has been carried out by Rofiq and Ma'arif who found two forms of religious values in a short story entitled *Caraku Mencintai Kang Alfi* (My Way to Love Kang Alfi by Alfiah Latin). These religious values are the human relationship with God and the human relationship with humans. The form of religious values in human relations with God is found in the value of faith, the value of endeavor, the value of trust, the value of patience, the value of guidance, the value of monotheism, and God's help. This value is in line with the values contained in the dimension of faith and piety to God Almighty and having a noble character, namely the value of religious morality. The form of religious values in human relations with humans is found in values of mutual help, tolerance between religious communities, mutual respect, and respect for fellow human beings [13]. These values are in line with moral values for fellow human beings which are contained in the dimension of faith and piety to God Almighty, and having noble character. Research on relevant religious values was also carried out by Safitri and Putra in the novel *Titip Rindu ke Tanah Suci* (Longing for the Holy Land by Agung Irawan). The manifestation of religious values in the novel includes: the value of the relationship between humans and God, humans and humans, and humans and nature [14].

Research related to the nature of tolerance in the moral element towards humans was carried out by Sufanti, Purwanti and Cahyati who revealed that the attitude of tolerance is found in the character of the short story entitled *Telur Ayam Sebelum Fajar* (Chicken Eggs Before Dawn), yakThis is a character of respecting differences of opinion. The attitude of tolerance possessed by the characters in the story is illustrated when the characters allow people to disagree with them and are allowed to debate with them [15].

Based on the background above, this study aims to analyze: (1) variations of topics in scientific writing of class XI MA Nurul Islam Tenganan students and (2) religious character values in scientific writing of class XI MA Nurul Islam Tenganan students.

2 Method

This research is a type of qualitative research using descriptive methods. The data in this study are in the form of sentences and paragraphs contained in students' scientific writings that contain religious character values. The source of the data in this study was in the form of documents on the results of learning Indonesian, namely scientific writing by class XI students at MA Nurul Islam Tenganan.

The data collection technique used in this study uses the observing and noting technique. The listening technique is carried out by researchers by reading or listening carefully to the contents of students' scientific writings. The note-taking technique is carried out by the researcher by recording the data that the researcher has found. Data

validation in this study used theoretical triangulation techniques. The data analysis technique used is the referential equivalent method with the basic technique of sorting out the determining elements (PUP).

This research was conducted at MA Nurul Islam Tengaran which is located at Jl. Semarang-Solo, Kaligandu Hamlet, Klero Village Rt 11/03, Tengaran District, Semarang Regency, Central Java. This research was carried out in class XI MA Nurul Islam Tengaran in the second semester of the 2020/2021 academic year.

3 Results and Discussion

The results of this study include: (1) topic variations and (2) religious character values in scientific writing of class XI students of MA Nurul Islam Tengaran. An explanation of each of the findings is presented below.

3.1 Topic Variations in Student Scientific Writing

Scientific writing is learning material that is taught to class XI students in the second semester. This study analyzed the variations in the topics contained in 27 scientific papers composed by students. Based on the results of data analysis found 7 variations of topics in students' scientific writing. The seven variations of the topic in question include: (1) education, (2) social, (3) economics, (4) health, (5) natural knowledge, (6) religion, and (7) human civilization. These topics are presented below.

3.1.1 Educational Topics

Education is a teaching and training effort that is carried out to change a person's attitude, behaviour and actions in an effort to mature himself. Education is a means to advance the Indonesian nation in all areas of life, both in the economic, social, technological, security, skills, noble character, welfare, culture and glory of the Indonesian nation [16]. Based on the results of data analysis, it was found that articles containing the topic of Education were presented in Table 1.

Based on the research results presented in Table 1, it can be stated that there are 8 students' scientific writings that raise the topic of education. The educational topics are described in terms of setting, issues raised in scientific papers, learning methods, research objects and objectives, and individual abilities in English which are the capital for continuing education in tertiary institutions. The topic of education automatically raises issues that are related to a set of events (variables) in education.

Table 1. Student Scientific Writing Containing Educational Topics

No	Title	Author's	Problem	Topic Explanation
1	Keunggulan Sekolah Berbasis Agama (<i>Advantages of Religion-Based Schools</i>)	Isnaini Adinda A.W and Nafi Asmnadia	<i>Religion based school</i>	<i>Contains the main ideas or discussions about school</i>
2	<i>New Normal</i> di Lingkungan Sekolah (<i>New Normal in the School Environment</i>)	Abida qonita and Syaffa Kamilatul Ulayya	<i>New normal</i>	<i>Contains the main ideas and discussions that are in the school environment</i>
3	Problematika Penerapan <i>Distance Learning</i> pada Masa Pandemi (<i>Problems with implementing Distance Learning during the Pandemic Period</i>)	Amira Nuzha A and Azarika Brilliance F R	<i>Distance learning</i>	<i>Contains a discussion of educational methods during a pandemic</i>
4	Pendidikan Berbasis Minat dan Bakat (<i>Interest and Talent Based Education</i>)	Shofi Assahida R. and Zahrah A. A	<i>Interest and talent-based education</i>	<i>Contains the main ideas about Education</i>
5	Pentingnya Belajar Sejarah bagi Pelajar dalam Bidang Sosial Budaya (<i>The Importance of Learning History for Students in the Socio-Cultural Field</i>)	Fityan Muhammad Yasin and M. Faisal Hakim	<i>Study history</i>	<i>Contains a discussion about the value of learning history for students in Indonesia</i>
6	Pentingnya Belajar Bahasa Inggris (<i>Important to Learn English</i>)	Budi Setyo Nugroho and Muhammad Fachriza Ulinnuha	<i>Learn English</i>	<i>Contains the subject matter of education in terms of learning English for the provision of continuing education in tertiary institutions.</i>
7	Esensi Literasi terhadap Kemajuan Suatu Bangsa (<i>The Essence of Literacy for the Progress of a Nation</i>)	Auffa Assa Syahda and Hidayatullah Adimas Rifky H	<i>Literacy</i>	<i>Contains a discussion of how to apply literacy in schools</i>

(continued)

Table 1. (continued)

No	Title	Author's	Problem	Topic Explanation
8	Pentingnya Literasi Pemuda Indonesia sebagai Pondasi Perkembangan Negeri (<i>The Importance of Indonesian Youth Literacy as the Foundation for the Development of the Country</i>)	Arina Al Haq and Miftahul Izza	<i>Literacy</i>	<i>Contains a discussion of the efforts made to increase literacy within the school sphere.</i>

3.1.2 Social Topics

Social topics are something related to the wider community. The word social comes from the Latin word "*socius*" which means everything that is born, grows and develops in life together. According to KBBI, social means relating to society. Based on the results of the analysis that has been carried out, there are 4 scientific papers that raise social topics, namely: (1) *Pentingnya Bersosialisasi di Era Globalisasi* (The Importance of Socializing in the Era of Globalization), the problem raised by the students in the study was socialization in the era of globalization and the discussion contained information about the importance of socialization, good ways of socializing with others, and knowing the impact of socialization, (2) *Cara Menyikapi Pandemi Covid 19* (How to Respond to the Covid 19 Pandemic), the article contains a discussion of how the community is responding to the COVID-19 pandemic, (3) *Dampak Buruk Kebebasan Perilaku Remaja bagi Lingkungan Sosial* (The Bad Impact of Freedom of Adolescent Behavior on the Social Environment), the scope of the article covers the problems that arise because of adolescent freedom, adolescent growth, and adolescent development in society. The problem of freedom of adolescent behavior has mushroomed and has a bad impact on the surrounding environment, and (4) *Pengaruh Fanatisme terhadap Idola bagi Kehidupan Remaja* (The Effect of Fanaticism on Idols for the Life of Teenagers), The student's scientific writing contains the subject matter of fanaticism that has developed and has become commonplace in people's lives, especially for teenagers.

3.1.3 Economic Topics

The term economy comes from the Greek, namely 'oikos' which means family and household and 'nomos' which means regulations, rules and laws. Economics is a rule that exists in the household or household management. Economics is one of the social sciences that studies human activities related to production, consumption and distribution of goods or services [17]. Based on the results of the analysis that has been carried out, there are 3 scientific papers that raise the topic of economics, namely: (1) *Pengaruh Barang Tiruan terhadap Ekonomi Masyarakat di Jakarta* (Effect of Counterfeit

Goods on the Economy of the people in Jakarta.), (2) *Resesi Perekonomian Indonesia di Masa Pandemi* (Indonesian Economic Recession during the Pandemic Period), and (3) *Pengaruh YouTube terhadap Ekonomi dan karya Millennial* (YouTube Influence on the Economy and Millennial Work).

The three scientific papers discuss issues related to the economy in Indonesia. Students are in a religion-based educational environment, but the economic problems that occur in Indonesia are interesting things for students to discuss in scientific writing.

3.1.4 Religious Topics

Religion is the way of salvation and the relationship between humans and God which contains teachings, rules and laws that are binding in nature. Religion explains things that are supernatural, but also explains the material nature [18]. Based on the results of the analysis that has been carried out, there are 2 student scientific writings that raise the topic of religion, namely: (1) *Penurunan Moral Umat Islam* (Declining Muslim Morale), In scientific writing, the student discusses the moral decline of Muslims along with the times. One of the reasons for this moral decline is the lack of strength in humans to hold fast to their religious beliefs so that humans lose control over their souls and easily violate God's provisions, rules and laws, (2) *Pentingnya Toleransi dalam Keberagamaan* (The Importance of Tolerance in Religion), In scientific writing, this student raises the issue of inter-religious tolerance. The Indonesian nation is a pluralistic nation and a nation consisting of adherents of various religions. Therefore, tolerance is needed so as not to cause divisions between religious communities.

3.1.5 Health topics

According to the KBBI, health is a state of health. Health is something that is valuable for the quality of human life, human life will be socially and economically productive if the body, soul and social conditions are prosperous [19]. Based on the results of the analysis, there are 6 scientific papers that raise the topic of health. The six health topics in question are presented in Table 2.

Based on the results of the research presented in Table 2, it can be stated that there are 6 students' scientific writings that raise the topic of health. The issues raised in the topic of health are related to the bad habits of the community in maintaining a healthy body. This bad habit is a problem that often occurs in society. The community is considered to pay less attention to the welfare of the body and soul so that they are susceptible to disease.

Table 2. YouTube Influence on the Economy and Millennial work

No	Title	Author's	Problem	Topic Explanation
1	Dampak Mie Instan bagi Anak Seusia SD (<i>Impact of Instant Noodles for Elementary School-aged Children</i>)	Asma Azka Naila and Fikriyyah Lutthfiatuzzahra	<i>Instant noodles</i>	<i>Contains the main ideas about the dangers of instant noodles for the health of the body</i>
2	Pentingnya Tidur Berkualitas bagi Kesehatan Tubuh (<i>The Importance of Quality Sleep for Body Health</i>)	Muhammad Izza Aqueila Wafi dan Wildan Nafis Musaid	<i>Quality sleep</i>	<i>Contains the main ideas about the value of quality sleep for the health of the body</i>
3	Dampak Rokok terhadap Kesehatan Tubuh Remaja (<i>Impact of Cigarettes on Adolescent Health</i>)	Durah Al Mumtazah Ramadhani dan Nusaibah Azmi Asy Sahiidah	<i>Cigarette</i>	<i>Contains a discussion of the dangers of smoking to the health of the body</i>
4	Dampak Pewarna Makanan bagi Kesehatan Tubuh (<i>Impact of Food Coloring on Body Health</i>)	Hidayatul Arifah, isna Nur Mandasari dan Wihada Ahliya Shakira	<i>Food coloring</i>	<i>Contains the main ideas about the dangers of food coloring for the health of the body</i>
5	Dampak Pola Hidup tidak Sehat bagi Tubuh (<i>The Impact of an Unhealthy Lifestyle on the Body</i>)	Nauja Fatimah and Nur ArdhillahA	<i>Unhealthy lifestyle</i>	<i>Contains information about unhealthy lifestyles for body health</i>
6	Bahaya Seks Bebas (<i>The Dangers of Free Sex</i>)	Nasrullah Ahmad Zaky and Rizqullah M. rantisi	<i>Free Seks</i>	<i>Contains information on the adverse effects of free sex on the health of the body.</i>

3.1.6 Natural Science Topics

Natural science is knowledge about events and events or problems that occur in the universe. The entire universe and its contents and the events that occur in it have been organized, systematic, and become a process for producing knowledge as natural science [20].

Based on the results of the research that has been done, there are 3 student scientific writings that raise the topic of natural knowledge, namely: (1) *Dampak Buruk Penebangan Pohon Secara Ilegal* (Bad Effects of Illegal Logging of Trees), the scientific paper discusses the problem of illegal logging of trees. Illegal logging is a problem because the state suffers huge losses. In addition, it has a bad impact on the life of animals in the forest. The animals in the forest are threatened with extinction due to loss of their habitat. In addition, logging also has an impact on the loss of water infiltration which results in floods and landslides, (2) *Bahaya Limbah Rumah Tangga bagi Lingkungan Sekitar* (Hazards of Household Waste for the Surrounding Environment), The scientific paper discusses the problem of household waste that is not managed properly so that it results in environmental pollution and can cause various diseases, and (3) *Dampak Membuang Sampah Sembarangan di Sungai* (The Impact of Throwing Garbage Carelessly in the River), The article discusses garbage that is thrown carelessly in rivers so that it can cause various problems, such as floods, environmental pollution, and can cause various kinds of diseases.

The problem of people who do not take good care of the environment is a concern for students in writing scientific papers because this behavior has become a habit that is carried out by the community, causing harm to living things. These problems are a reflection of human behavior that does not reflect moral values to nature. Communities tend to destroy the natural environment, which the community should help protect, maintain and preserve the universe so that nature remains suitable for all living things to live in.

3.1.7 The Topic of Human Civilization

Civilization is the progress of the country. Civilization has characteristics, namely the existence of symptoms that are born, such as a society that has various devices in life [21]. Humans are rational creatures. Human civilization is the result of advanced human intelligence. Based on the results of the research that has been done, there is 1 scientific paper with the theme of human civilization, namely the Role of Generation Z in the 21st Century. The student's scientific writing discusses the role of generations in the rapid development of technology in the 21st century.

Based on the results of research that has been presented, variations of topics in students' scientific papers occur because educators do not determine topics for students in writing scientific papers so that students do not focus on one topic. Students raise topics based on the problems that are happening around the learners that are interesting. Based on the results of the analysis, the most selected topics by students are topics about education, totaling 8 students' scientific papers. This is because problems in education are the closest problems for students. This is also because students are in an educational environment.

Research similar to topic variation studies was also carried out by Nugroho who revealed that there were variations in topics in librarian research at the University of Indonesia, ITB, and Brawijaya University. The variety of topics found by Nugroho includes knowledge, service, education, and information systems in library science. The variety of topics is the difference with this study because the variety of topics is focused on library science [11]. Similar findings were also made by Irfa, Adiwijaya,

and Mubarak who classified topic variations in Indonesian-language news. However, the study has differences with this study, namely in the method of classification of topic variations used by Irfa, Adiwijaya, and Mubarak which classify topic variations using the K-Nearest Neighbor method [12].

3.2 The Value of Religious Character in Students' Scientific Writings

Although there are variations in topics in students' scientific papers, the majority of these scientific papers contain values of religious character. Religious character can be formed by self-habituation [22]. Religious values are in line with the first dimension in the Pancasila Student Profile consisting of religious morals, personal morals, morals to humans, morals to nature, and state morals. Based on the analysis of 27 scientific papers of class XI MA Nurul Islam Tengaran students, 22 scientific papers were found that contain the value of religious character contained in the first dimension of the Pancasila student profile, namely the dimension of faith and piety to God Almighty and noble character. These values include: religious morals, personal morals, morals to humans, morals to nature, and state morals.

3.2.1 Religious Morals

Morals are customs, characters, ethics, and deeds done by a person. A person's actions can be said to be moral if they meet two conditions, namely: first, deeds that are done repeatedly and become habitual and secondly, deeds done on the basis of one's own will are not due to threats or seductions from others [23]. In general, morals are divided into two, namely praiseworthy morals and despicable morals.

Religion has the meaning of adhering to or embracing religion, worshiping, and obeying according to the religion he believes in. So, religious morals are actions that are in accordance with the teachings of the religion they adhere to.

The value of religious morals is found in 6 students' scientific papers, namely on health, social, and religious topics. The following is explained the value of religious morals.

Scientific papers of students with the title (1) *Fanatisme terhadap Idola bagi Kehidupan Remaja* (Fanaticism of Idols for Youth Life), which discusses teenagers who are fanatical about their idols. The religious value of religious morals is manifested in the discussion of the scientific paper, namely there is a term fanaticism which according to Islamic teachings is termed *Hamiyat al-Jahiliyah* and is contained in the quotation of the holy verse of the Qur'an, namely QS. Al-Fath 48:26. Based on the interpretation of the verse, students explained that if teenagers are too fanatical about their idols, it will affect the personality of teenagers who tend to follow what their idols do so that these teenagers have no identity.

Scientific papers of students with the title (2) *Bahaya Seks Bebas* (The Dangers of Free Sex). The religious value of religious morals in scientific papers is shown by students in the discussion chapter. Students explain the wisdom of staying away from promiscuity in order to get closer to Allah swt. Students assert that promiscuity between men and women is haram, as written in the Qur'an and if you stay away from promiscuity, you will avoid sin.

Religious character values are also found in scientific writings with the title (3) *Cara Menyikapi Pandemi Covid 19* (How to Respond to the Covid 19 Pandemic). This scientific writing contains a discussion of one way to respond to the Covid-19 pandemic, namely by diligently praying and praying so that the pandemic will end soon. The religious character values possessed by students are in line with the objectives of the elements of religious morality in the Pancasila student profile, namely students are able to understand the contribution of religion or belief in world civilization. This statement is in line with Hasan's research which revealed that an individual's ability to deal with the Covid-19 pandemic is based on the teachings of the Qur'an sura Yusuf. In his research, Hasan stated that prayer is one of the ways implemented in dealing with the Covid-19 pandemic. Prayer makes us optimistic in life because prayer is the most powerful medicine, fortress and weapon for religious people. Prayer is the recitation of the holy verses of the Qur'an which can increase our body's immunity [24].

The value of religious character is found in students' scientific papers with the title (4) *Dampak Buruk Kebebasan Perilaku Remaja bagi Lingkungan Sosial* (The Bad Impact of Freedom of Adolescent Behavior for the Social Environment). The manifestation of the value of religious character in the elements of religious morals in scientific papers is contained in the opinions of students who state that religious education is something that can be used as a foundation and a way to overcome juvenile delinquency.

The opinion that religious education is important is also contained in the scientific papers of students with the title (5) *Keunggulan Sekolah Berbasis Agama* (Advantages of Religion-Based Schools). The scientific paper contains a discussion of Islamic-based schools based on the Qur'an and As-sunah that can provide academic education and can create a religious person. This is a manifestation of students' understanding of religion or beliefs which is the purpose of the Pancasila student profile, namely the element of religious morals.

The form of religious character values is also found in scientific papers with the title (6) *Penurunan Moral Umat Islam* (The Decline of Muslim Morale). The scientific writing contains a discussion that a firm belief in God and religion becomes a moral controller and regulator in adolescents. Students apply the objectives of the elements of religious morality which understand the presence of God and recognize the role of religion in life and understand religious teachings.

3.2.2 Personal Morals

Personal morals are matters related to self-control when no one else sees it except Allah swt. so that someone avoids actions that are forbidden by Him [25]. Personal moral values were found in 6 students' scientific writings that raised the topic of health and education. The following describes topics that contain personal moral values.

Personal moral values are found in scientific papers that raise the topic of health are found in scientific papers entitled *Dampak Pola Hidup tidak Sehat bagi Tubuh* (The Impact of an Unhealthy Lifestyle on the Body). The scientific paper discusses the impact of unhealthy lifestyles on the health of the body that is prone to disease and discusses how to maintain a healthy lifestyle by exercising, eating healthy fruit and vegetable foods, managing stress, and resting adequately.

Personal moral values are also manifested in students' scientific papers that raise the topic of health are found in scientific papers with the title *Dampak Pewarna Makanan bagi Kesehatan Tubuh* (Impact of Food Coloring on Body Health). The scientific paper has a discussion about the content of food coloring that is dangerous for consumption, including: (1) Caramel dyes that are often found in sweets and colas can contain contaminants if produced together with ammonia it will cause cancer, (2) Allura red, which can lead to tumor diseases, allergies, worsening asthma, hyperactivity and anxiety, (3) Diamond blue, this coloring agent can cause damage to nerve cells, cancer, chromosomal damage, allergic reactions, and can cause behavioral changes, and (4) Yellow 5, this coloring agent can cause severe allergies and can damage cell information systems. In this article there is an author's statement:

“Pilih makanan yang menggunakan pewarna alami dari ekstrak buah dan sayuran. Obat-obatan anak (seperti sirup batuk cair atau tablet kunyah) juga mengandung pewarna makanan. Jadi, cari yang bebas pewarna.” (Arifah et.al., 2021:7)

(Choose foods that use natural dyes from fruit and vegetable extracts. Medications for children (such as liquid cough syrup or chewable tablets) can also contain food coloring, so look for dye-free ones). (Arifah et.al., 2021:7)

This statement illustrates that the author has good personal character to maintain his own welfare and protect others by always maintaining physical health, namely by choosing foods that use natural dyes and taking medicines that do not contain harmful dyes.

Student's scientific paper entitled *Dampak Rokok terhadap Kesehatan Tubuh Remaja* (Impact of Cigarettes on Body Health), has personal moral value. The scientific paper contains a discussion of the impact of cigarettes on the health of active and passive smokers. The health impacts of smokers include: atrophied lungs, symptoms of heart and blood vessel disease, tooth decay, problems in muscles, and bones, and cancer. In addition to discussing the impact of cigarettes on health, the author discusses how to maintain a healthy body from the dangers of cigarettes. This is a manifestation of the personal moral value conveyed by the author to understand and care about physical health.

Personal moral values are also manifested in scientific papers entitled *Pentingnya Tidur Berkualitas bagi Kesehatan Tubuh* (The Importance of Quality Sleep for Body Health). In scientific writing, students give statements as follows:

“Tidur yang berkualitas dapat membantu mengembangkan hormone untuk meregenerasi sel, memperbaiki organ dan memecah lemak. Tidur berkualitas juga dapat mencegah penuaan dini, mencegah tumor serta memecah toxin.” (Wafi dan Musaid, 2021:8)

(Quality sleep can help develop hormones to regenerate cells, repair organs and break down fat. Quality sleep can also prevent premature aging, prevent tumors and break down toxins) (Wafi dan Musaid, 2021:8)

This statement illustrates that the writer has personal moral values to always maintain his physical health by means of quality sleep. The author understands that with quality sleep, various diseases can be avoided which result from poor sleep patterns.

The manifestation of personal moral values is also found in scientific papers entitled *Dampak Mie instan bagi Anak Seusia SD* (The Impact of Instant Noodles for Elementary School-aged Children). This scientific paper has a discussion about the impact of eating instant noodles on body health and ways to reduce instant noodle consumption. The value of personal morals is stated in this scientific paper because the author cares about body health in order to avoid various diseases due to eating instant noodles. In addition, the author explains ways to reduce the consumption of instant noodles.

The value of personal morals is manifested in the student's scientific paper entitled *New Normal di Lingkungan Sekolah* (New Normal di School Environment). The scientific paper provides an understanding of the importance of maintaining health during the Covid-19 pandemic. The author explains that maintaining a healthy body so that it is not easily exposed to the virus by implementing health protocols in the school environment, including: wearing masks, maintaining distance, checking temperatures, and washing hands.

Based on the analysis of the 6 scientific papers above, students have personal moral values contained in the profile of pancasila students. The profile of pancasila students has been explained that students are able to maintain their physical, mental, and spiritual health with various activities, namely: sports, social, and worship activities that are in accordance with their respective religions and beliefs.

3.2.3 Morals to Humans

Morals to humans is the attitude between a person and another person. Besides interacting with God, humans also interact with other humans. If this interaction is not based on morals, it will create gaps. Humans do not respect each other and there will be hostility. Moral values for humans are contained in scientific writings that raise the topic of religion and education [26].

The value of morals to humans is found in students' scientific papers entitled *Pentingnya Toleransi dalam Keberagamaan* (The Importance of Tolerance in Religion). The scientific paper discusses that inter-religious people must have tolerance by respecting other people's choices or decisions for themselves. The author emphasizes because Indonesia is a country consisting of various religions and beliefs, ethnicities, races, and classes. Therefore, so that there are no divisions, tolerance needs to be instilled in each individual.

The form of moral values to humans in scientific papers is in accordance with the character values in the pancasila student profile which says that pancasila students prioritize equality and humanity above differences and pancasila students respect differences that exist in others. Religious understanding of pancasila students is expected to avoid understanding religions and beliefs that are exclusive and extreme. Thus, pancasila students are not prejudiced, do not discriminate, intolerance, and reject violence committed against fellow human beings, whether due to differences in race, creed or religion. Pancasila students also have moral qualities, tolerance, and respect for adherents of other

religions and beliefs. This finding is in line with the results of research by Sufanti, Purwanti and Cahyati which revealed that the attitude of tolerance is found in the characters in the short story entitled *Telur Ayam Sebelum Fajar* (Telur Ayam Before Dawn), that is, it contains characters who value differences of opinion. [15].

The value of morals to humans is also manifested in scientific papers entitled *Problematika Penerapan Distance learning pada Masa Pandemi* (Problems of Implementing Distance learning during a Pandemic). The author in the scientific paper gives a statement that shows noble morals as follows:

“Di daerah pedalaman, mereka mengalami susah sinyal dan kurangnya akses internet. Banyak pula siswa tingkat sekolah dasar yang belum memiliki smart-phone atau perangkat lainnya yang merupakan media dalam penerapan distance learning.” (Aulia dan Razak, 2021:4)

(In rural areas, they experience signal difficulties and a lack of internet access. There are also many elementary school level students who do not yet have a smartphone or other device which is a medium for implementing distance learning) (Aulia and Razak, 2021:4)

The statement describes the nature of researchers who always have the nature of empathy and care for others. Researchers raised the background of economic problems which are one of the obstacles in the application of distance learning. Limited internet quota also has an impact on understanding learning that is not optimal. According to the researcher, not a few students dropped out of school because they did not have learning support media, such as gadgets and internet quotas. This finding is in line with the results of research by Dahlan, Zahrotusholihah, and Nawawi who said that internet quota is one of the obstacles or obstacles in implementing distance learning [27].

3.2.4 Morals to Nature

Morals towards nature are efforts made by humans to preserve nature by nurturing, sympathizing with animals, nurturing and loving plants [28]. Furthermore, morality towards nature is an effort made by humans to love nature and preserve nature [29].

The value of morals to nature is found in scientific papers that raise the topic of natural knowledge entitled *Dampak Membuang Sampah Sembarangan di Sungai* (The Impact of Littering in Rivers). Based on the topic raised by the researcher. Researchers have moral value to nature. The scientific paper discusses the impact of littering that causes various diseases. The form of moral value to nature in scientific papers is affirmed by the following statement of the researcher:

“Terdapat pembahasan bahwa pengendalian membuang sampah sembarangan yang paling sederhana dan efektif adalah dengan menumbuhkan kesadaran dari dalam diri sendiri untuk tidak merusak lingkungan dengan sampah.” (Ar-Rasyid dan Sholeh, 2022:5)

(There is discussion that the simplest and most effective control of littering is to raise awareness from within oneself not to damage the environment with waste) (Ar-Rasyid dan Sholeh, 2022:5)

This statement illustrates that researchers have the nature of caring for the surrounding environment. The form of moral values for nature that is owned by researchers is in accordance with the character profile of Pancasila students, that Pancasila students embody their noble morals in an attitude of responsibility, compassion, and caring attitude towards the surrounding natural environment. Pancasila students have the duty to protect and preserve nature and Pancasila students realize how important it is to care for the environment.

The value of morals to nature is also manifested in scientific papers with the title *Bahaya Limbah Rumah Tangga bagi Lingkungan Sekitar* (Dangers of Household Waste to the Surrounding Environment). The scientific paper has a discussion about household waste treatment which aims to avoid pollution to the environment which can have an impact on public health. Based on the discussion in the scientific paper, it shows that researchers have a caring nature towards the surrounding environment. The form of this character is in accordance with the character of the pancasila student profile on the value of morals to nature which says that pancasila students contribute to preserving the environment by implementing a lifestyle of caring for the environment.

The lifestyle of caring for the environment in question is a pancasila student who does not damage and abuse the natural environment. In addition, pancasila students also take a role in stopping someone's behavior that can damage and abuse the natural environment. Disposing of waste in rivers is a behavior that has a bad impact on the environment. Therefore, a pancasila student is always reflective, thinks, and builds awareness about the consequences of behavior that can damage the natural environment.

The form of moral value to nature is also manifested in scientific papers entitled *Dampak Buruk Penebangan Pohon Secara Ilegal* (Bad Effects of Illegal Logging of Trees). The scientific paper discusses how to overcome tree felling and invites to preserve the environment. This is a form of morals to nature contained in the profile of pancasila students, namely a pancasila student who does not damage and abuse the natural environment and contributes to preserving nature.

This finding is in line with the results of research carried out by Hasnawati that humans should not use natural resources on a large scale because they can cause damage to the earth. Humans are supposed to maintain, care for, and preserve the natural environment as a manifestation of moral value to nature [30].

3.2.5 State Morals

State morals are the behavior or actions of a person in responding to his relationship with the nation and state. For example, maintaining harmony and the integrity of the nation [31]. State morals are found in five student scientific papers on the topic of education and economics presented in Table 3.

Scientific papers in Table 3 contain state moral values, namely contained in discussions, opinions or perceptions related to concern for the Indonesian nation, and awareness of its role as a citizen. These character values are in line with the values of state morals contained in the profile of pancasila students, namely pancasila students understand and fulfill their rights and obligations as citizens. In addition, pancasila students are aware of their role as citizens. Pancasila students also have a caring nature and helping others to work together.

Table 3. State Moral Values in Student Scientific Writing

No	Title	State Moral Values	Data in scientific writing
1	<i>Esensi Literasi terhadap Kemajuan Suatu Bangsa</i> (The essence of literacy for the progress of a nation)	Care about the progress of a nation	There is discussion of how important the culture of reading and writing literacy is for the progress of a nation
2	<i>Pentingnya Literasi Pemuda Indonesia sebagai Pondasi Perkembangan Negeri</i> (The Importance of Indonesian Youth Literacy as the Foundation for the Development of the Country)	Care for the country	Efforts to create the next generation of the nation who are fond of reading as the foundation of the country's development
3	<i>Pengaruh Barang Tiruan terhadap Ekonomi</i> (Effect of Counterfeit Goods on the Economy)	Care for the nation	Discusses the use of counterfeit goods that can harm the Indonesian nation
4	<i>Resesi Perekonomian Indonesia di Masa Pandemi</i> (Indonesia's economic recession during the pandemic)	Realizing its role as a citizen and placing the safety of the nation and state as a common interest	There is a statement that "we have to give up everything that can help restore the country's economy" and a statement that shows an attitude of caring and helping others to work together, namely the statement "the problem of recession is a serious problem that we must overcome together"
5	<i>Pentingnya Belajar Sejarah bagi Pelajar dalam Bidang Sosial Budaya</i> (The Importance of Learning History for Students in the Socio-Cultural Field)	Caring and helping others	There is a discussion regarding socio-cultural experiences, namely: (1) participating in social activities such as mutual cooperation, (2) counseling.

4 Conclusion

Based on the results and analysis of 27 scientific papers of class XI MA Nurul Islam Tengarani 2021 students that have been described above, it can be concluded: (1) 7 variations of topics were found, namely educational, social, economic, health, religious, natural knowledge, and community civilization topics and (2) 5 religious character values

were found in 22 scientific papers. The value of religious character contained in the profile of pancasila students on the dimension of faith and piety to God Almighty and noble character is depicted in five elements, namely religious morals, personal morals, morals to humans, morals to nature, and religious morals.

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